

Algoritmos Genéticos

Adriano Batista Prieto

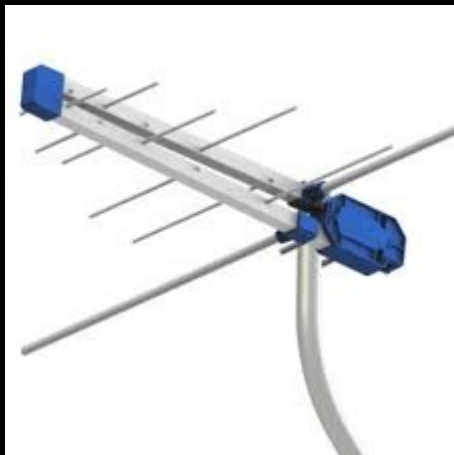


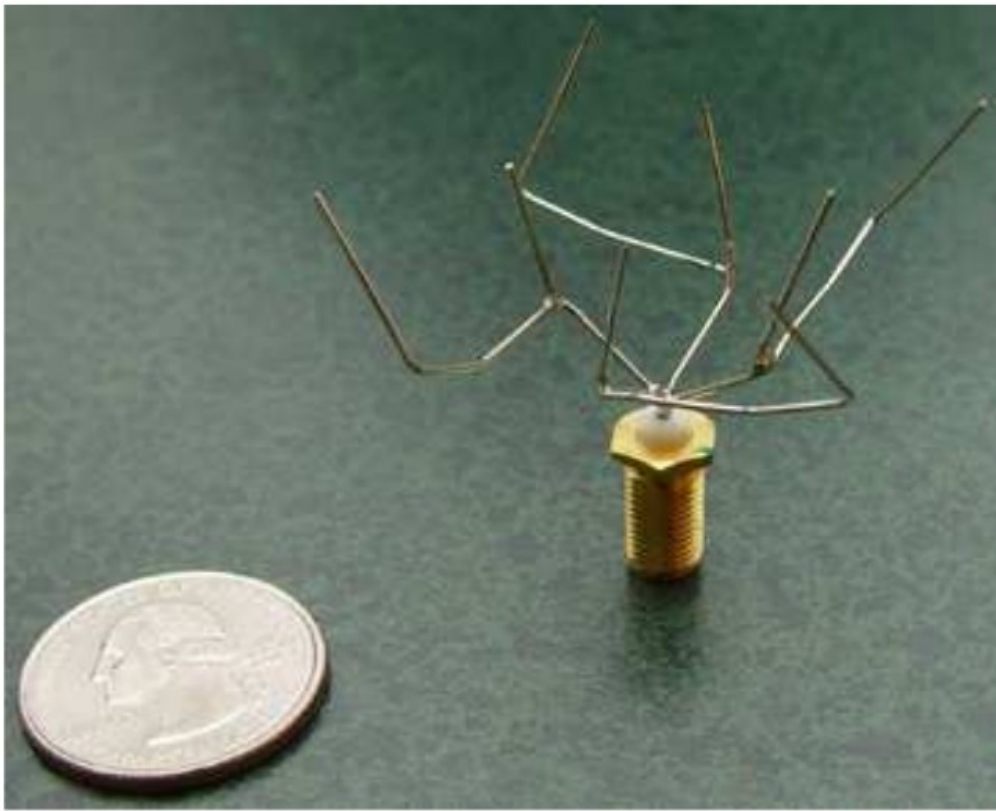
TDC21 – Transformation
Trilha Data Science, 26/08/2021

NASA

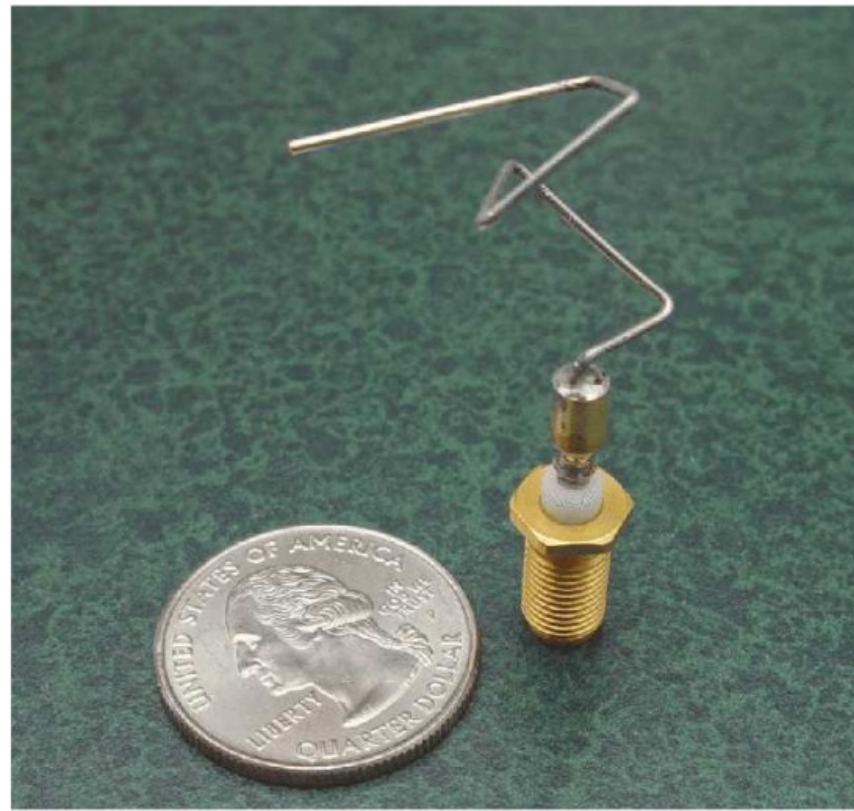
Design de antena para a missão ST5

2006





(a)



(b)

Figure 2. Photographs of prototype evolved antennas: (a) the best evolved antenna for the initial gain pattern requirement, ST5-3-10; (b) the best evolved antenna for the revised specifications, ST5-33-142-7.



1809

1859

1865

1953

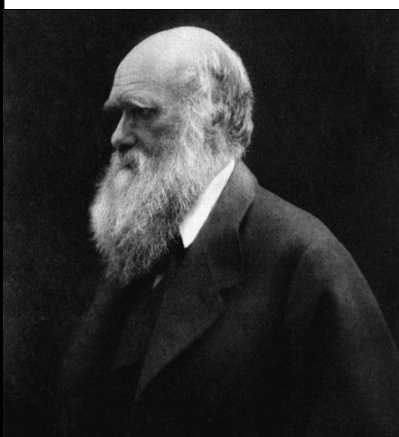
1975

Lamarck



Lei do uso e do desuso

Darwin



Seleção Natural

Mendel



Leis da hereditariedade

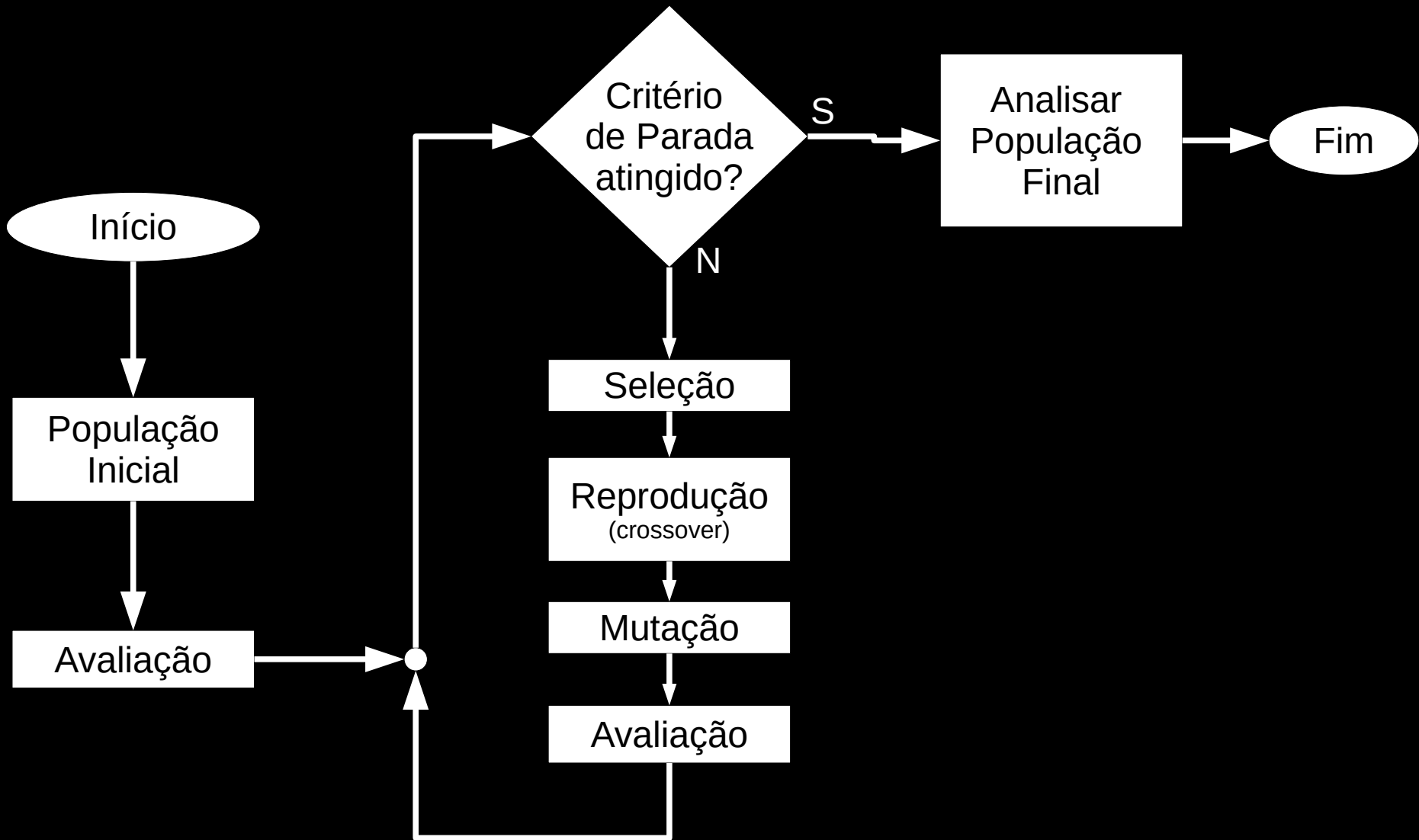


John H. Holland

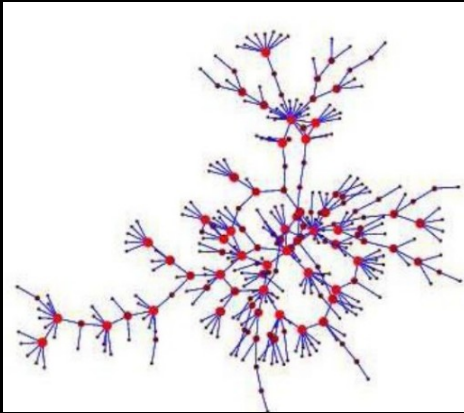


Algoritmos Genéticos

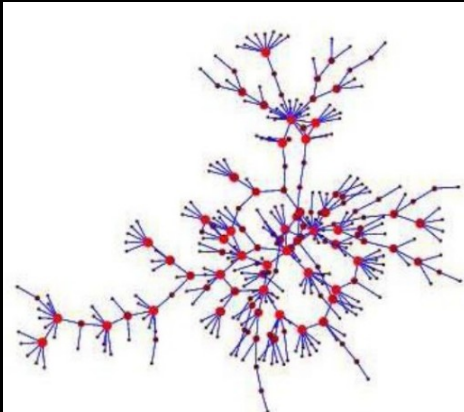
Qual é o Algoritmo do
Algoritmo Genético?



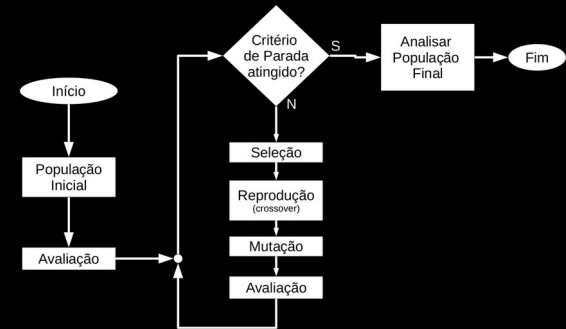
PROBLEMA (mundo real)



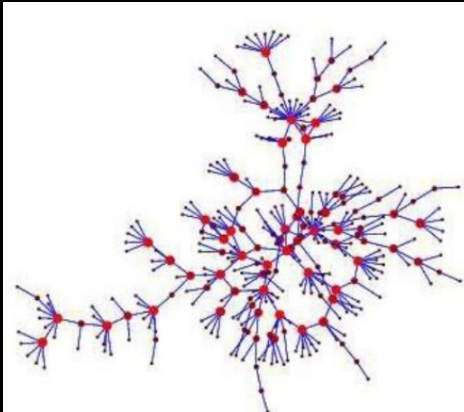
PROBLEMA (mundo real)



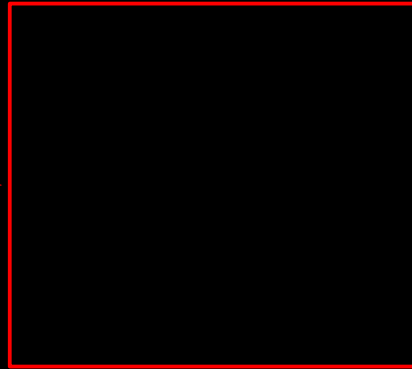
Fluxo padrão



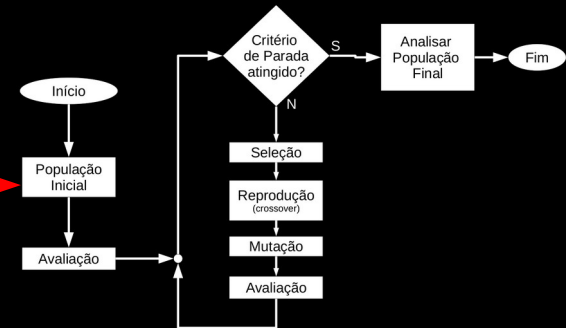
PROBLEMA (mundo real)



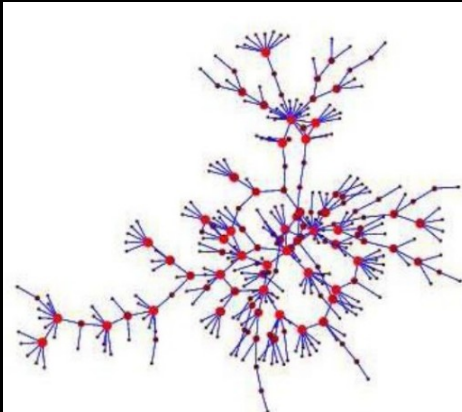
Conexão com o problema



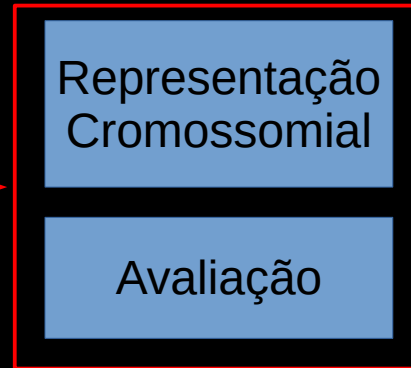
Fluxo padrão



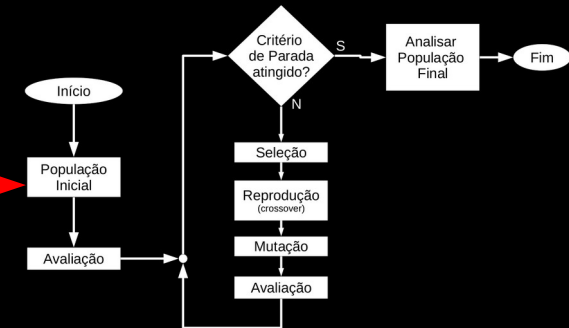
PROBLEMA (mundo real)



Conexão com o problema

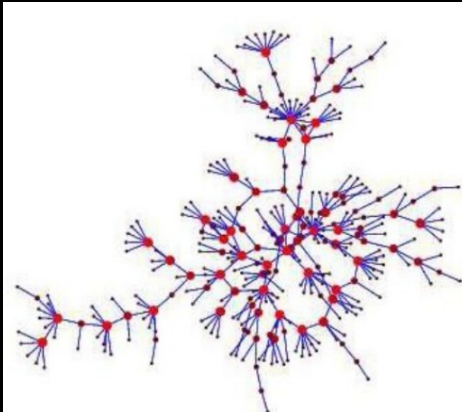


Fluxo padrão



MODELO

PROBLEMA
(mundo real)

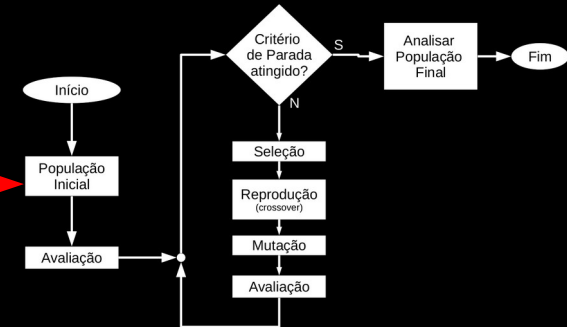


Conexão com o problema

Representação
Cromossomial

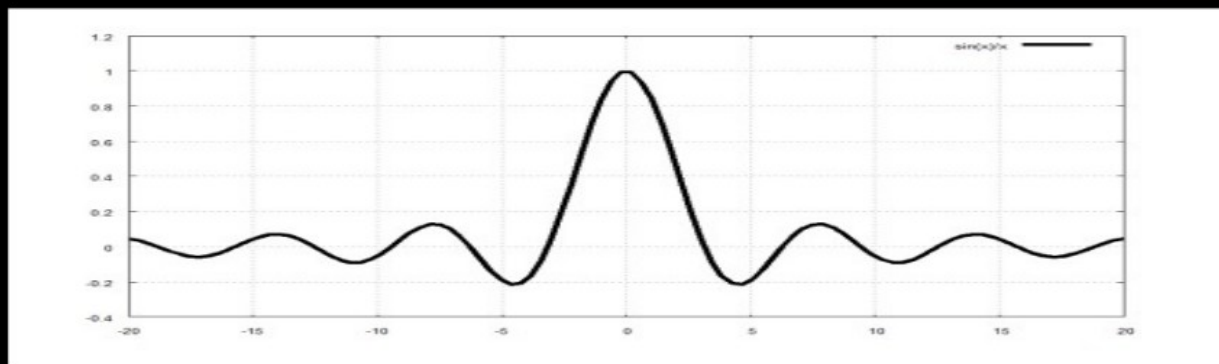
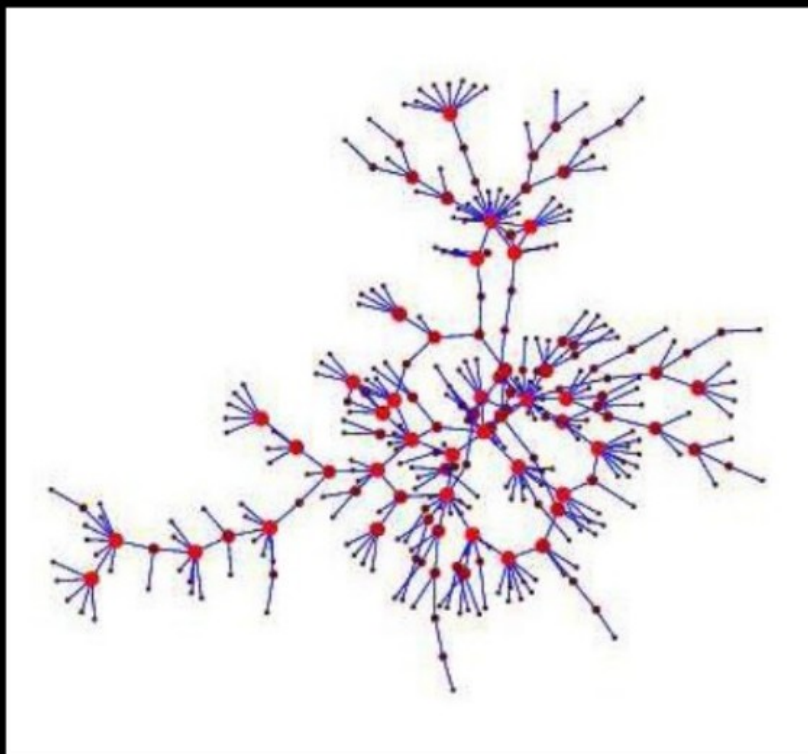
Avaliação

Fluxo padrão

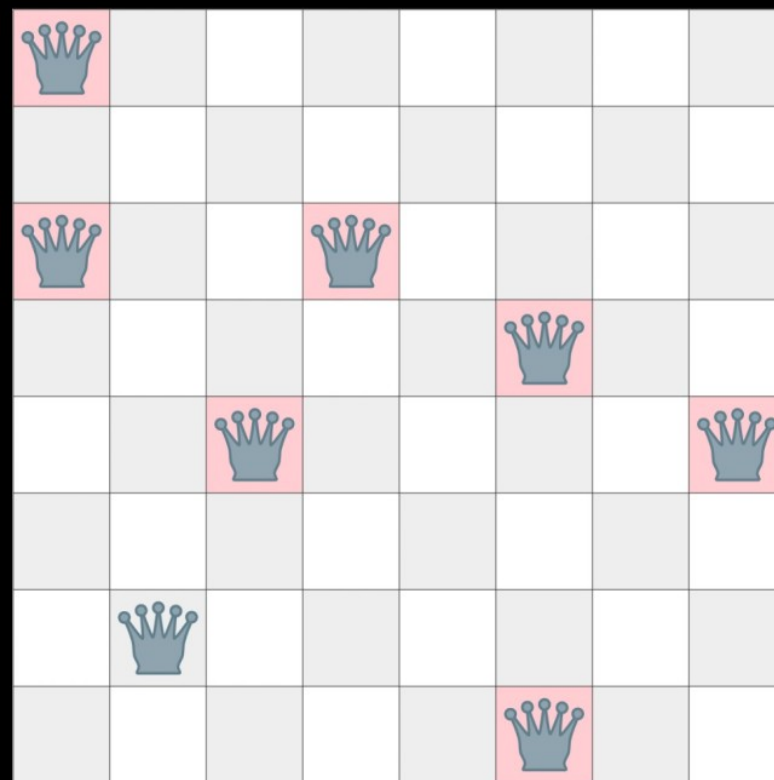
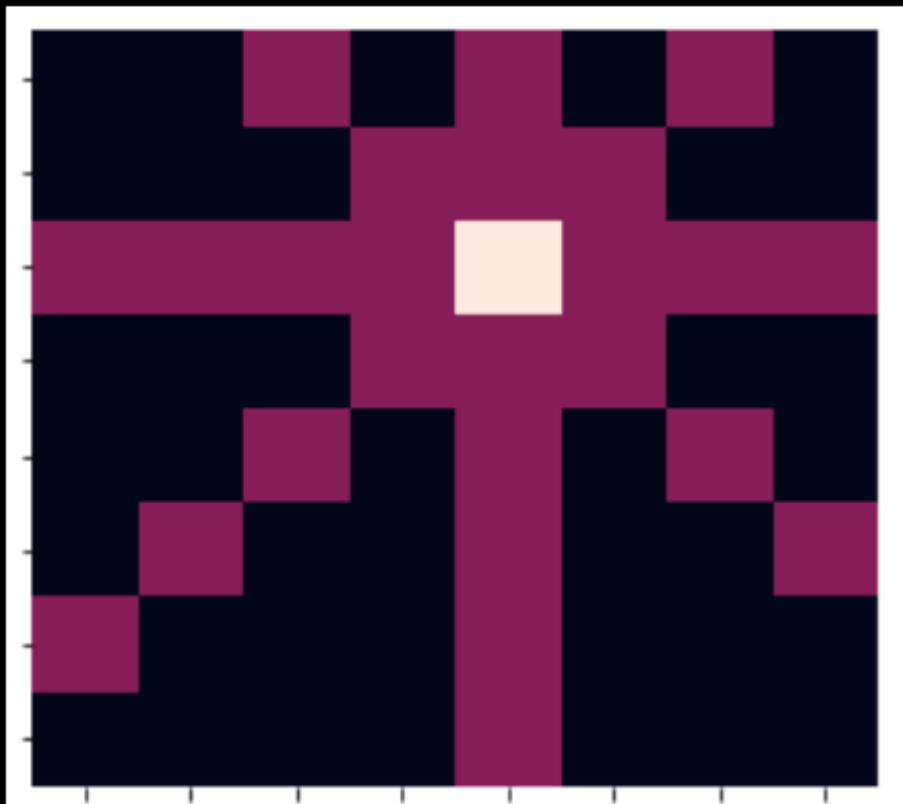


Quando vale a pena tentar
Algoritmos Genéticos?

Quais tipos de problemas?



Modelando o problema das 8 Rainhas



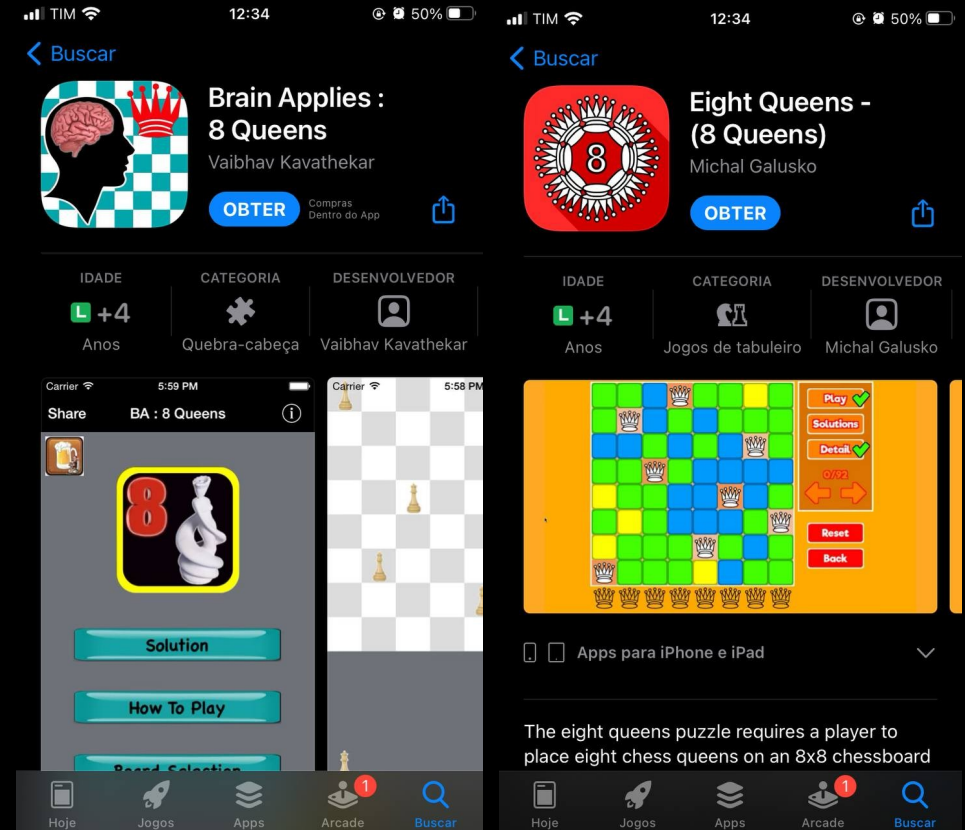
Mais de 4 bilhões
de possibilidades!

(4.426.165.368 pra ser mais exato)

Android

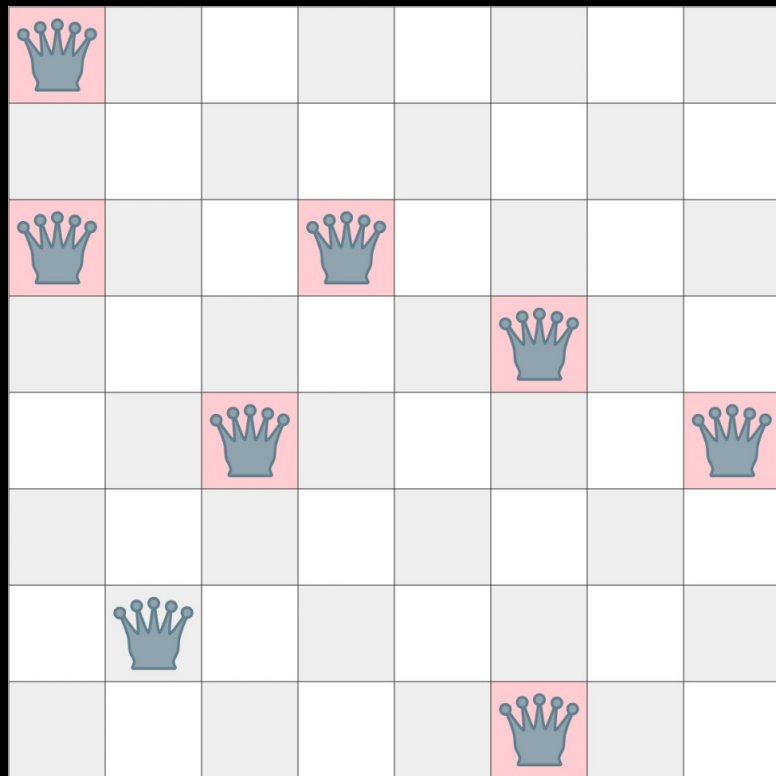


iPhone



Representação Cromossomial

(Codificação / Decodificação)



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1

2

3

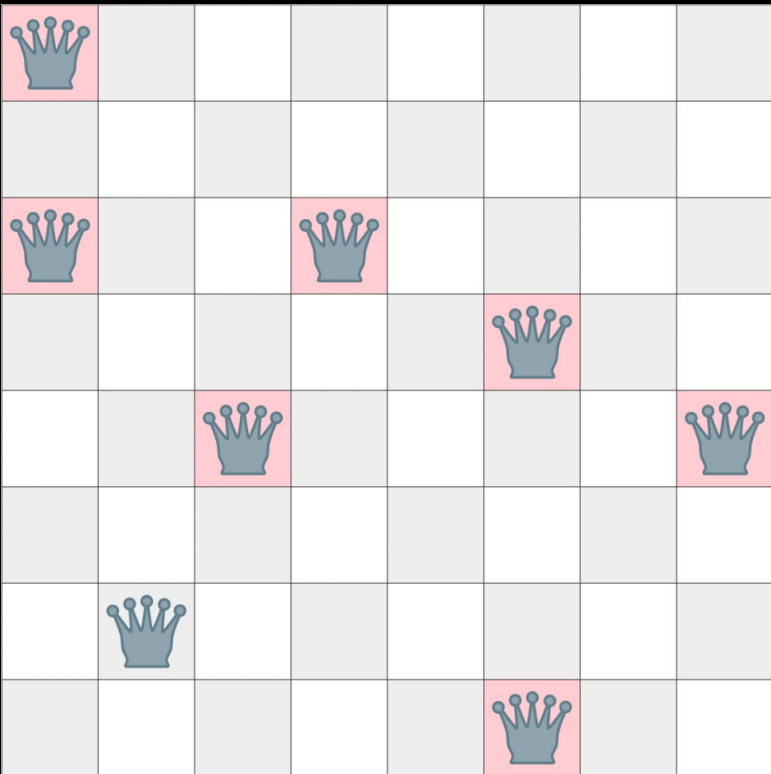
4

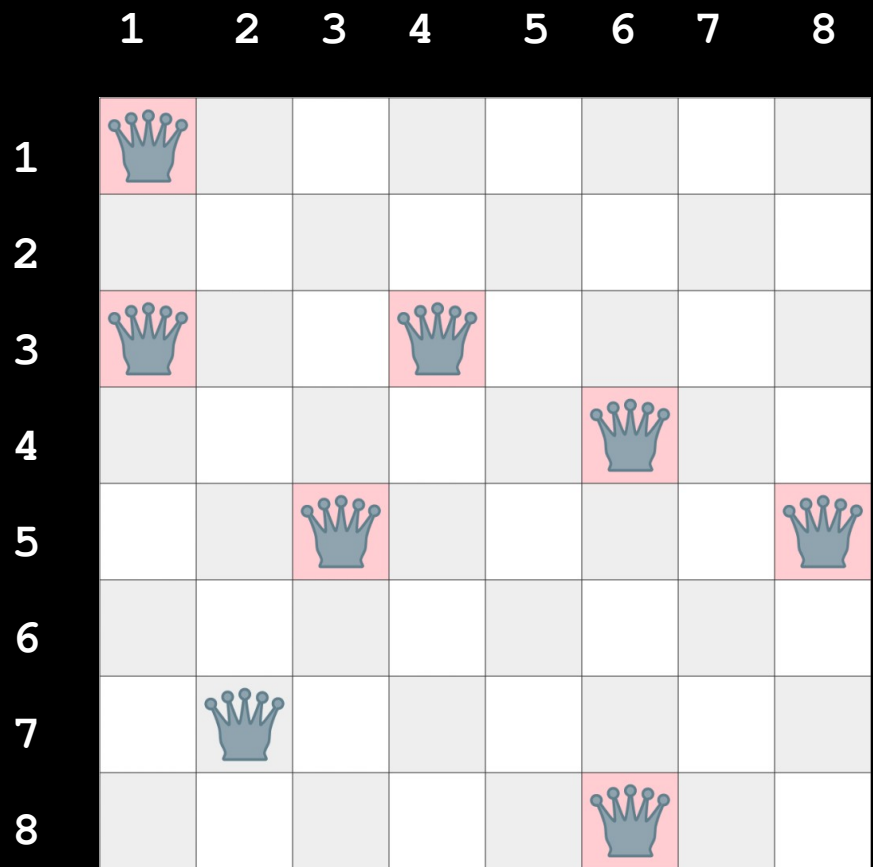
5

6

7

8



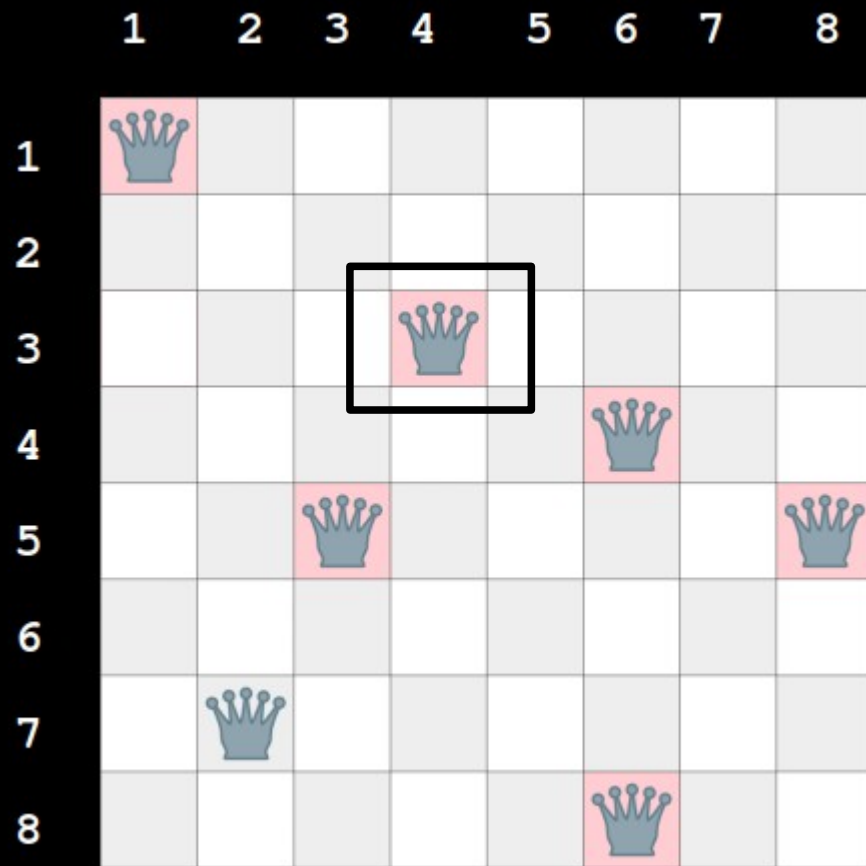


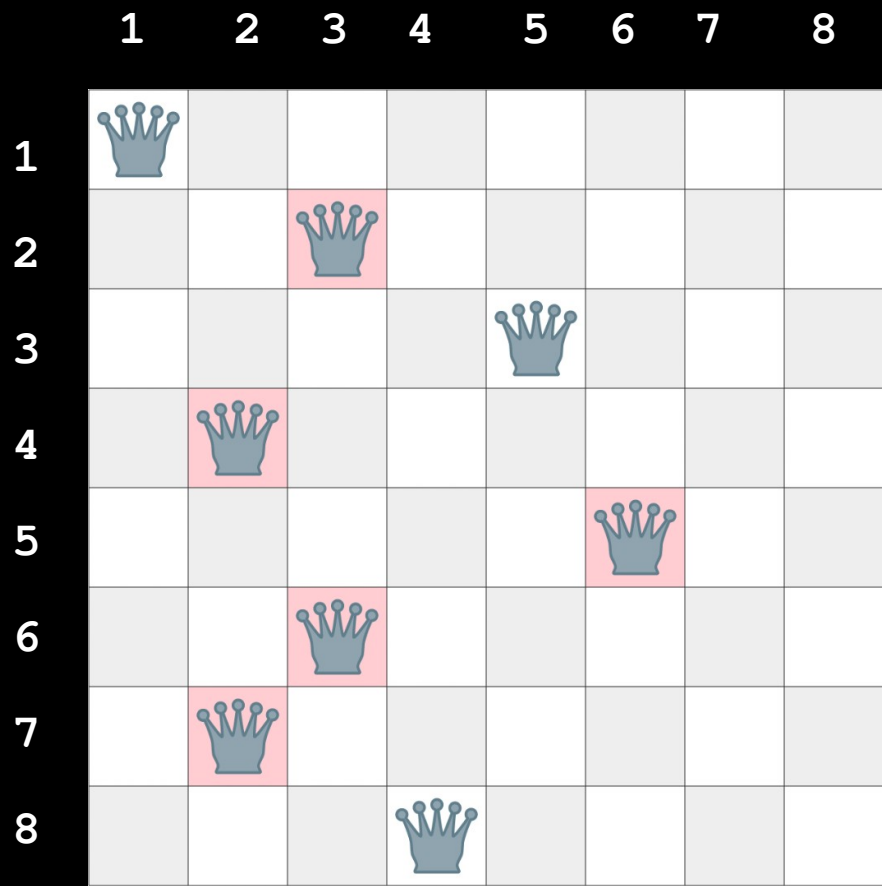
$S = (1, 1, 3, 1, 3, 4, 4, 6, 5, 3, 5, 8, 7, 2, 8, 6)$

$$s = (x_0, y_0, x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, x_3, y_3, x_4, y_4, x_5, y_5, x_6, y_6, x_7, y_7)$$

$S = (1, 1, 3, 4, 3, 4, 4, 6, 5, 3, 5, 8, 7, 2, 8, 6)$

$S = (1, 1, \underline{3, 4, 3, 4}, 4, 6, 5, 3, 5, 8, 7, 2, 8, 6)$





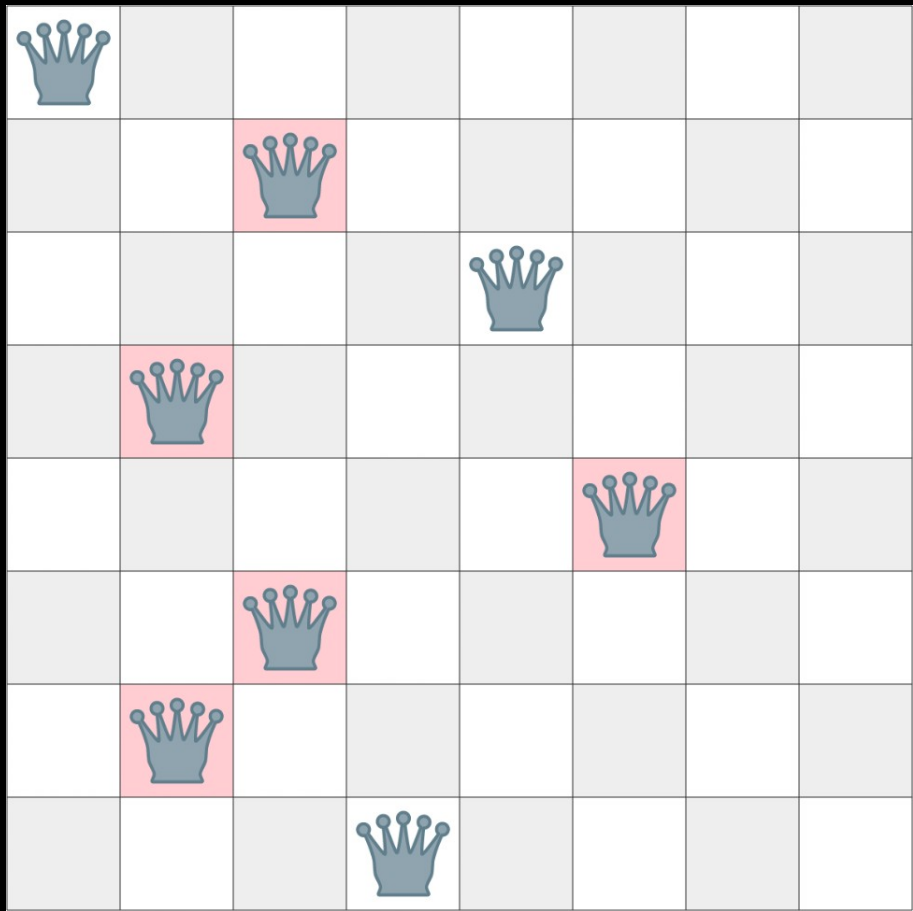
$S = (1, 3, 5, 2, 6, 3, 2, 4)$

$$s = (y_0, y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4, y_5, y_6, y_7)$$

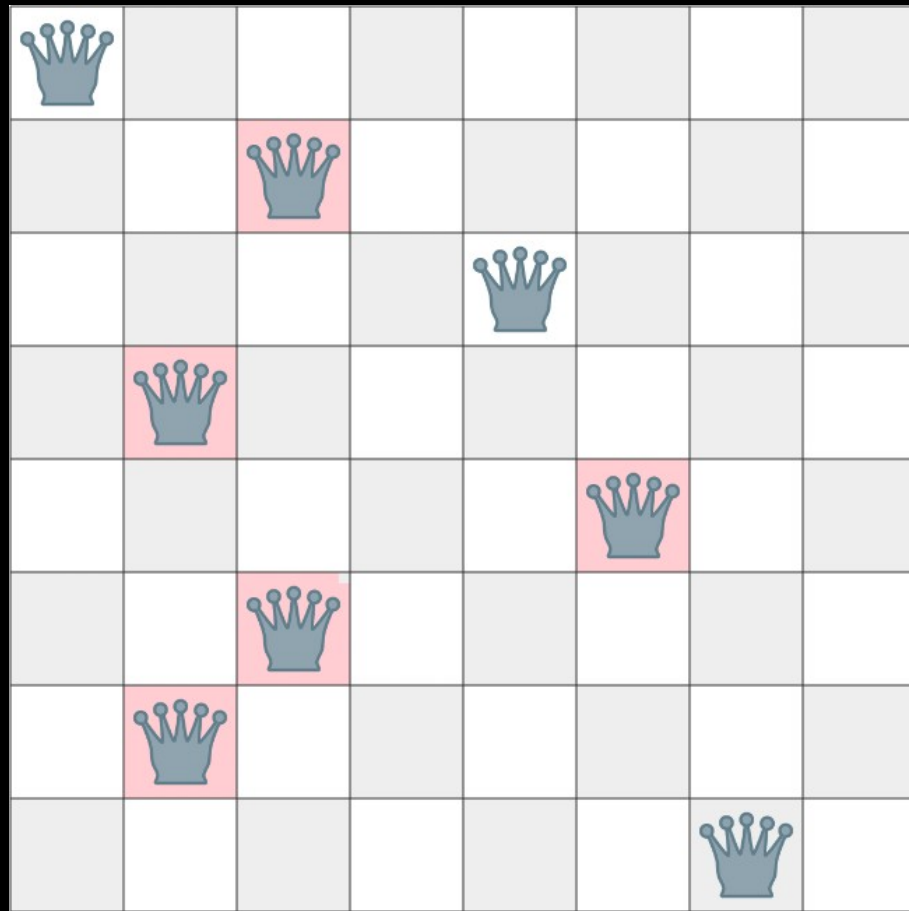
Avaliação

(fitness)

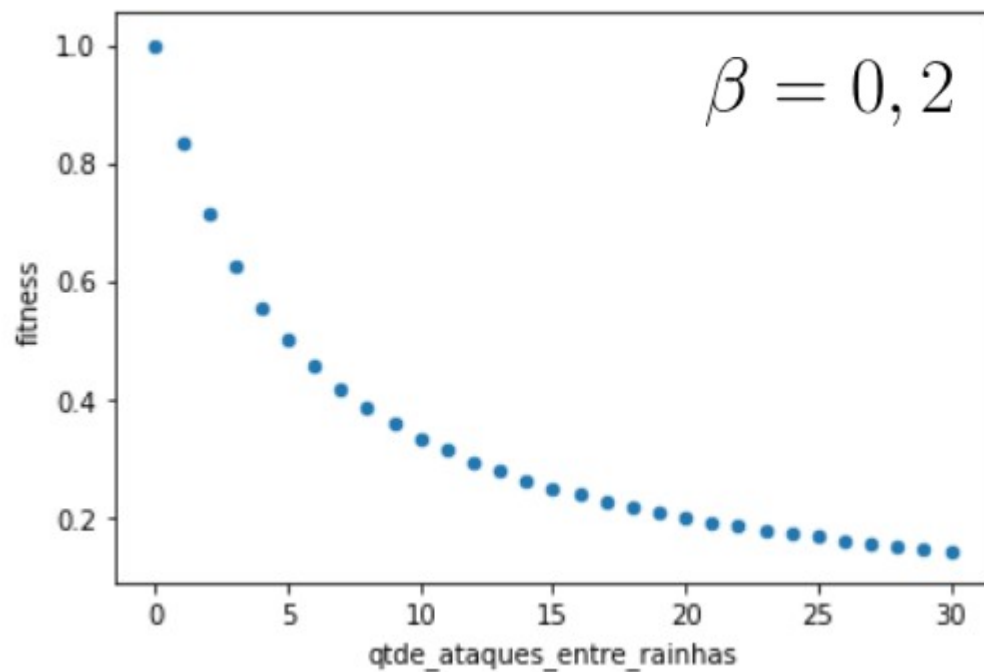
$S = (1,3,5,2,6,3,2,4)$



$S = (1,3,5,2,6,3,2,7)$



$$f = \frac{1}{1 + \beta q}$$



q: quantidade de ataques entre as rainhas

Como calcular q ?



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
4	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
8	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
6	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
7	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
4	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
8	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0

+

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
6	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
7	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1
2	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0
3	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
4	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
5	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
6	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
7	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
8	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0

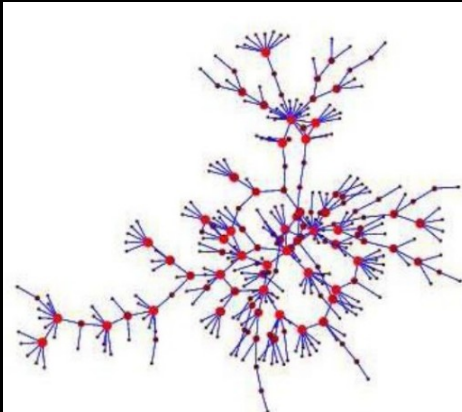
$q = 2$

Algumas soluções

indivíduo
[(1, 1), (2, 5), (3, 8), (4, 6), (5, 3), (6, 7), (7, 2), (8, 4)]
[(1, 1), (2, 6), (3, 8), (4, 3), (5, 7), (6, 4), (7, 2), (8, 5)]
[(1, 1), (2, 7), (3, 4), (4, 6), (5, 8), (6, 2), (7, 5), (8, 3)]
[(1, 1), (2, 7), (3, 5), (4, 8), (5, 2), (6, 4), (7, 6), (8, 3)]
[(1, 2), (2, 5), (3, 7), (4, 1), (5, 3), (6, 8), (7, 6), (8, 4)]
[(1, 2), (2, 5), (3, 7), (4, 4), (5, 1), (6, 8), (7, 6), (8, 3)]
[(1, 2), (2, 6), (3, 1), (4, 7), (5, 4), (6, 8), (7, 3), (8, 5)]
[(1, 2), (2, 7), (3, 3), (4, 6), (5, 8), (6, 5), (7, 1), (8, 4)]
[(1, 2), (2, 7), (3, 5), (4, 8), (5, 1), (6, 4), (7, 6), (8, 3)]
[(1, 2), (2, 8), (3, 6), (4, 1), (5, 3), (6, 5), (7, 7), (8, 4)]
[(1, 3), (2, 1), (3, 7), (4, 5), (5, 8), (6, 2), (7, 4), (8, 6)]
[(1, 3), (2, 5), (3, 2), (4, 8), (5, 1), (6, 7), (7, 4), (8, 6)]
[(1, 3), (2, 5), (3, 7), (4, 1), (5, 4), (6, 2), (7, 8), (8, 6)]
[(1, 3), (2, 6), (3, 4), (4, 2), (5, 8), (6, 5), (7, 7), (8, 1)]
[(1, 3), (2, 6), (3, 8), (4, 1), (5, 4), (6, 7), (7, 5), (8, 2)]

MODELO

PROBLEMA
(mundo real)

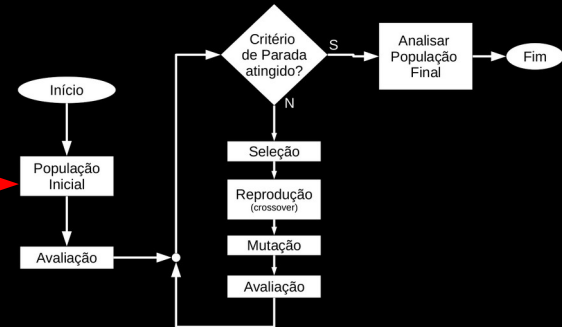


Conexão com o problema

Representação
Cromossomial

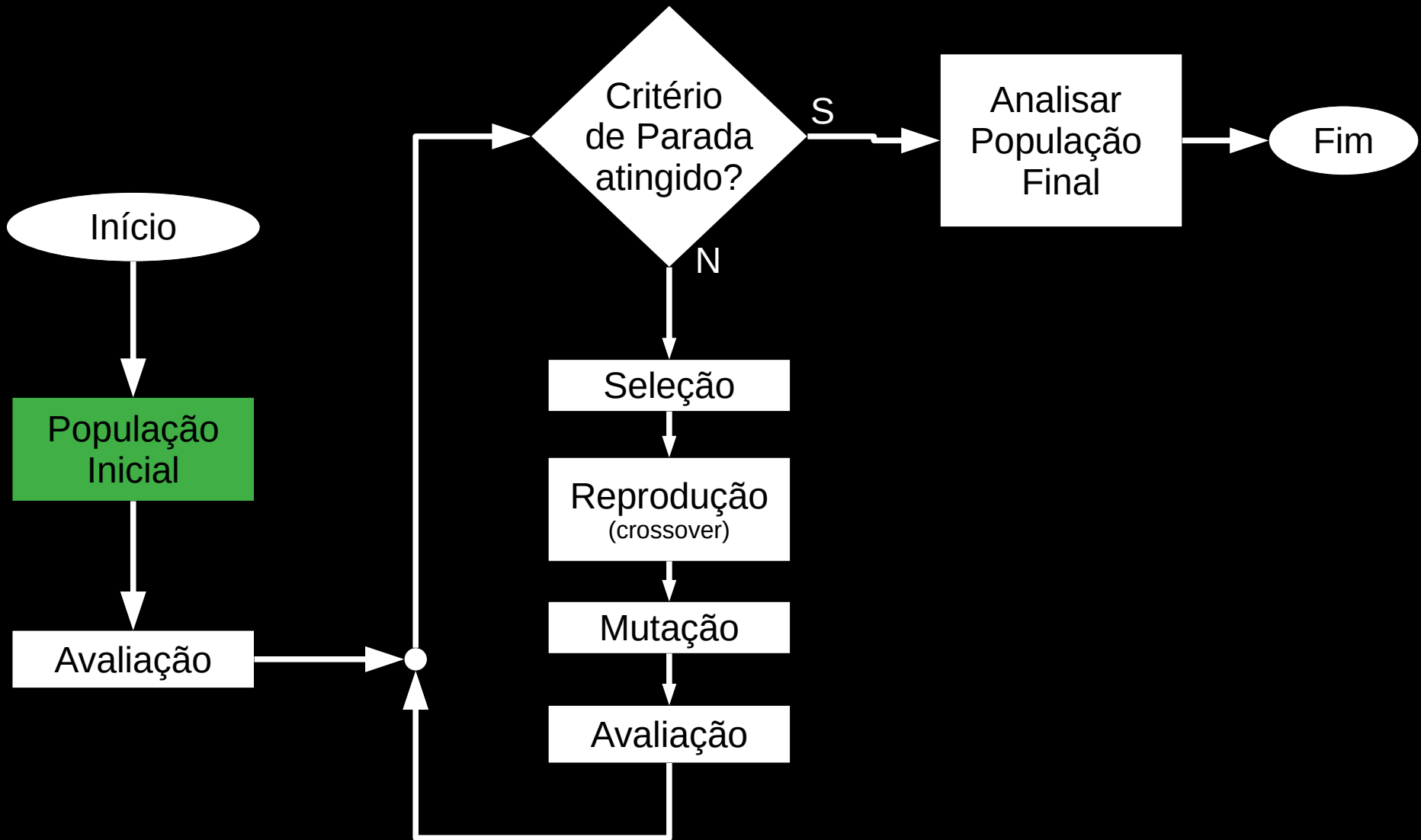
Avaliação

Fluxo padrão



Execução

(Operadores genéticos)

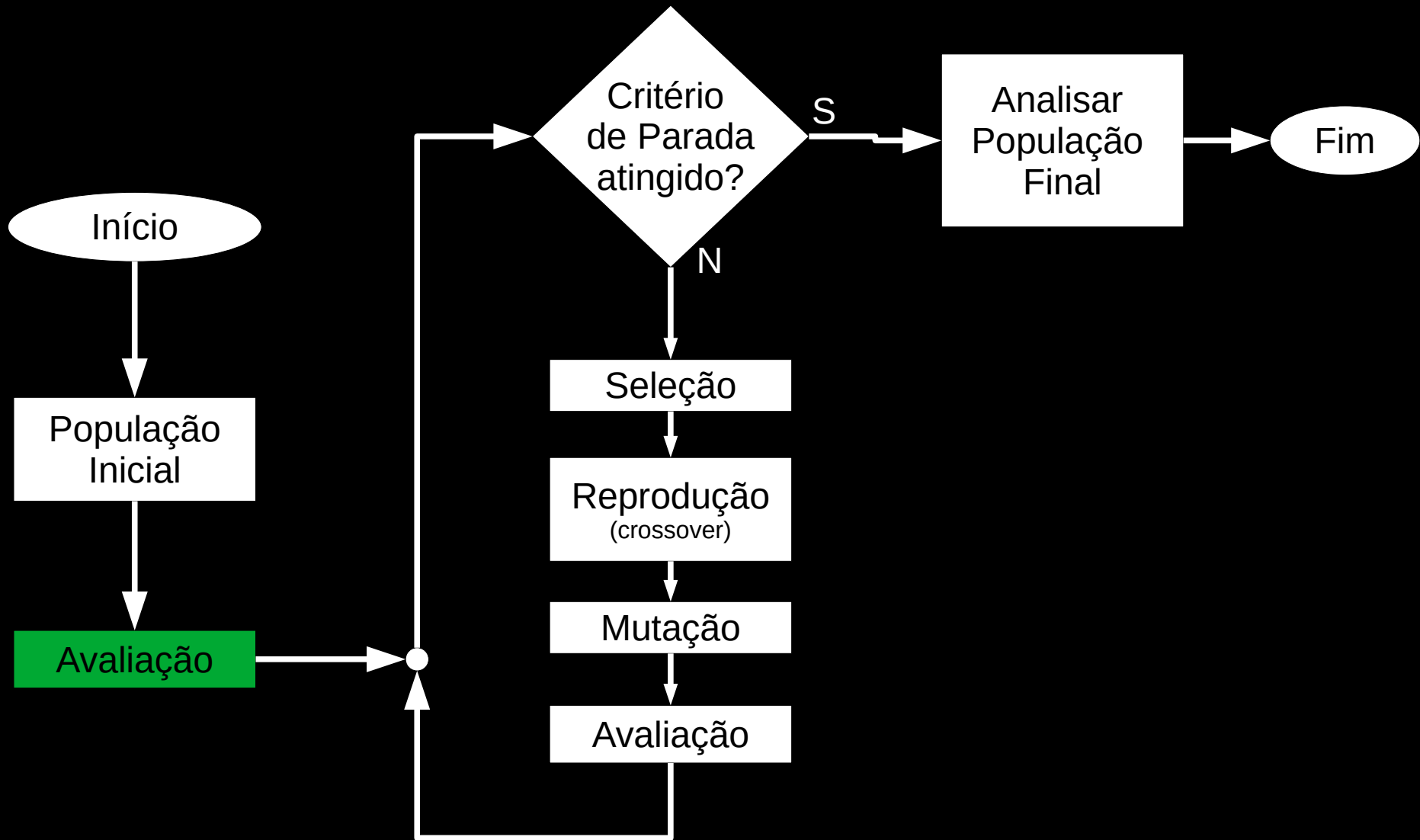


Gera População inicial

```
[4 7 5 0 3 3 3 7]  
[1 3 5 2 4 7 6 0]  
[0 4 2 1 6 7 7 6]  
[0 1 5 1 5 0 1 4]  
[3 0 3 5 6 7 7 0]
```

Hiperparâmetro:

Tamanho da população



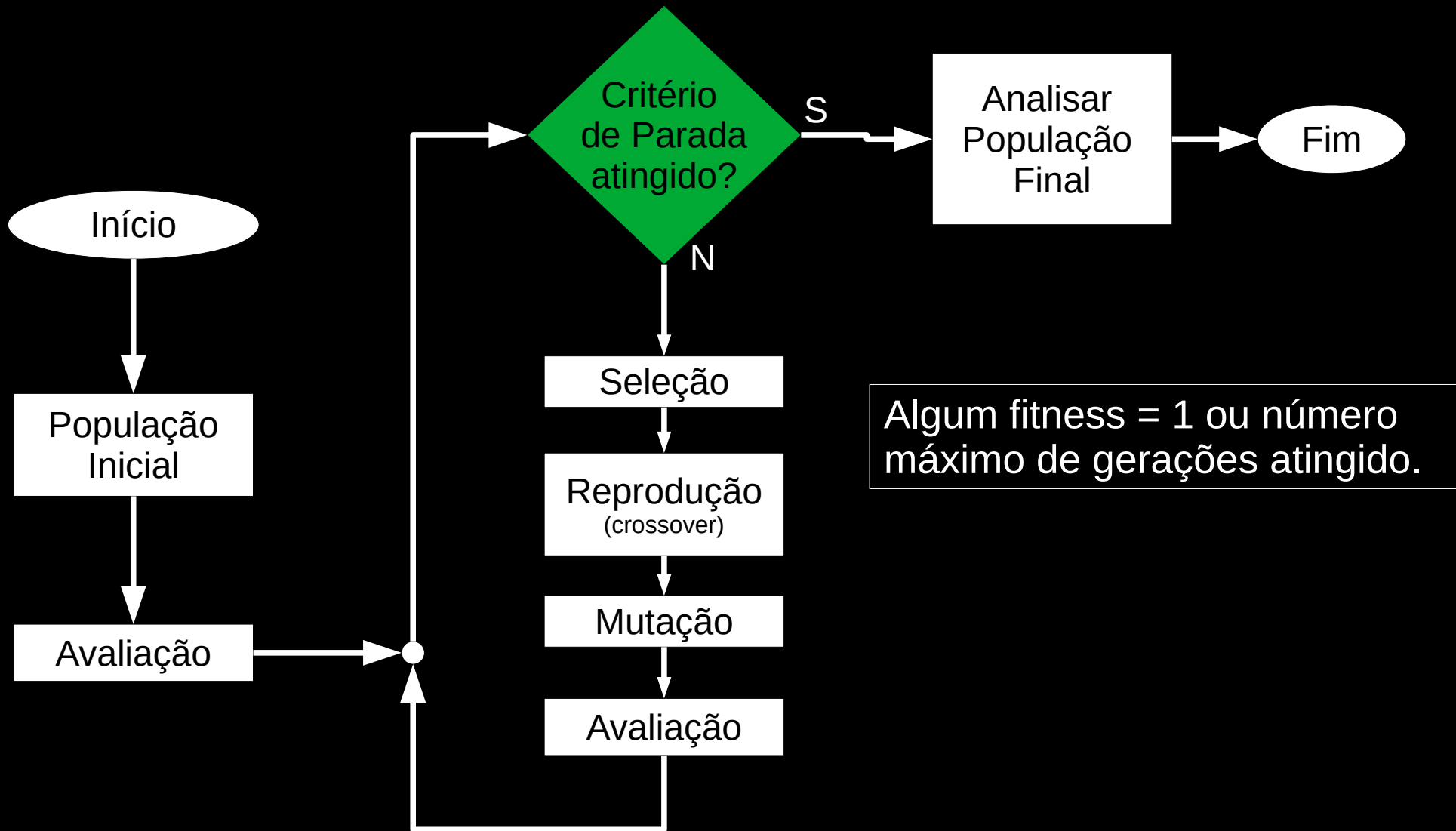
Avaliação

```
[4 7 5 0 3 3 3 7]  
[1 3 5 2 4 7 6 0]  
[0 4 2 1 6 7 7 6]  
[0 1 5 1 5 0 1 4]  
[3 0 3 5 6 7 7 0]
```



```
(0.2631578947368421,)  
(0.3846153846153846,)  
(0.2941176470588235,)  
(0.23809523809523808,)  
(0.2631578947368421,)
```

```
[(1, 5), (2, 8), (3, 6), (4, 1), (5, 4), (6, 4), (7, 4), (8, 8)]  
[(1, 2), (2, 4), (3, 6), (4, 3), (5, 5), (6, 8), (7, 7), (8, 1)]  
[(1, 1), (2, 5), (3, 3), (4, 2), (5, 7), (6, 8), (7, 8), (8, 7)]  
[(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 6), (4, 2), (5, 6), (6, 1), (7, 2), (8, 5)]  
[(1, 4), (2, 1), (3, 4), (4, 6), (5, 7), (6, 8), (7, 8), (8, 1)]
```

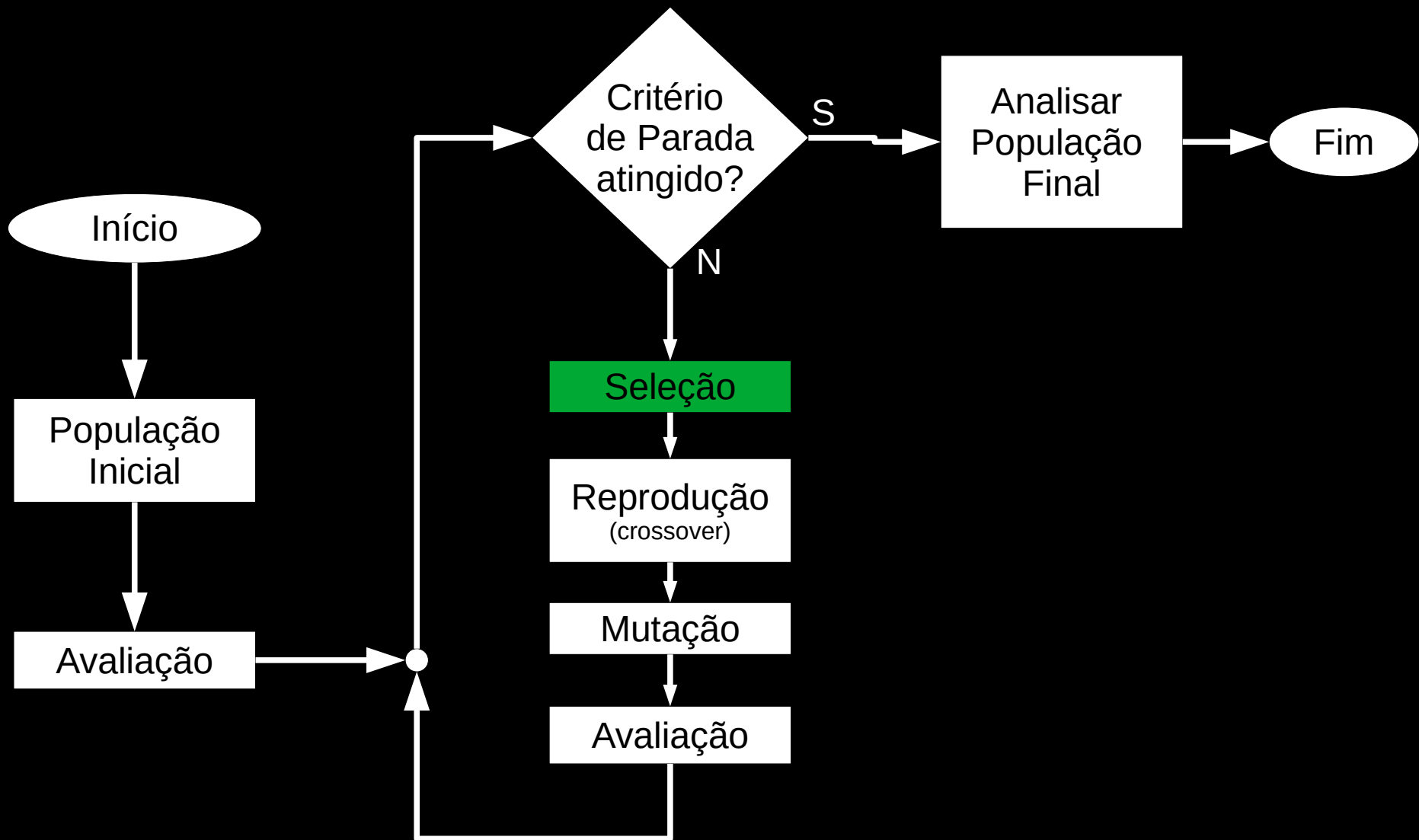


Critério de parada

```
(0.2631578947368421, )  
(0.3846153846153846, )  
(0.2941176470588235, )  
(0.23809523809523808, )  
(0.2631578947368421, )
```

Nenhum fitness = 1

Não atingiu número máximo de gerações



Seleção (por torneio)

De toda a população ...

[4 7 5 0 3 3 3 7]	(0.2631578947368421,)
[1 3 5 2 4 7 6 0]	(0.3846153846153846,)
[0 4 2 1 6 7 7 6]	(0.2941176470588235,)
[0 1 5 1 5 0 1 4]	(0.23809523809523808,)
[3 0 3 5 6 7 7 0]	(0.2631578947368421,)

Hiperparâmetro:

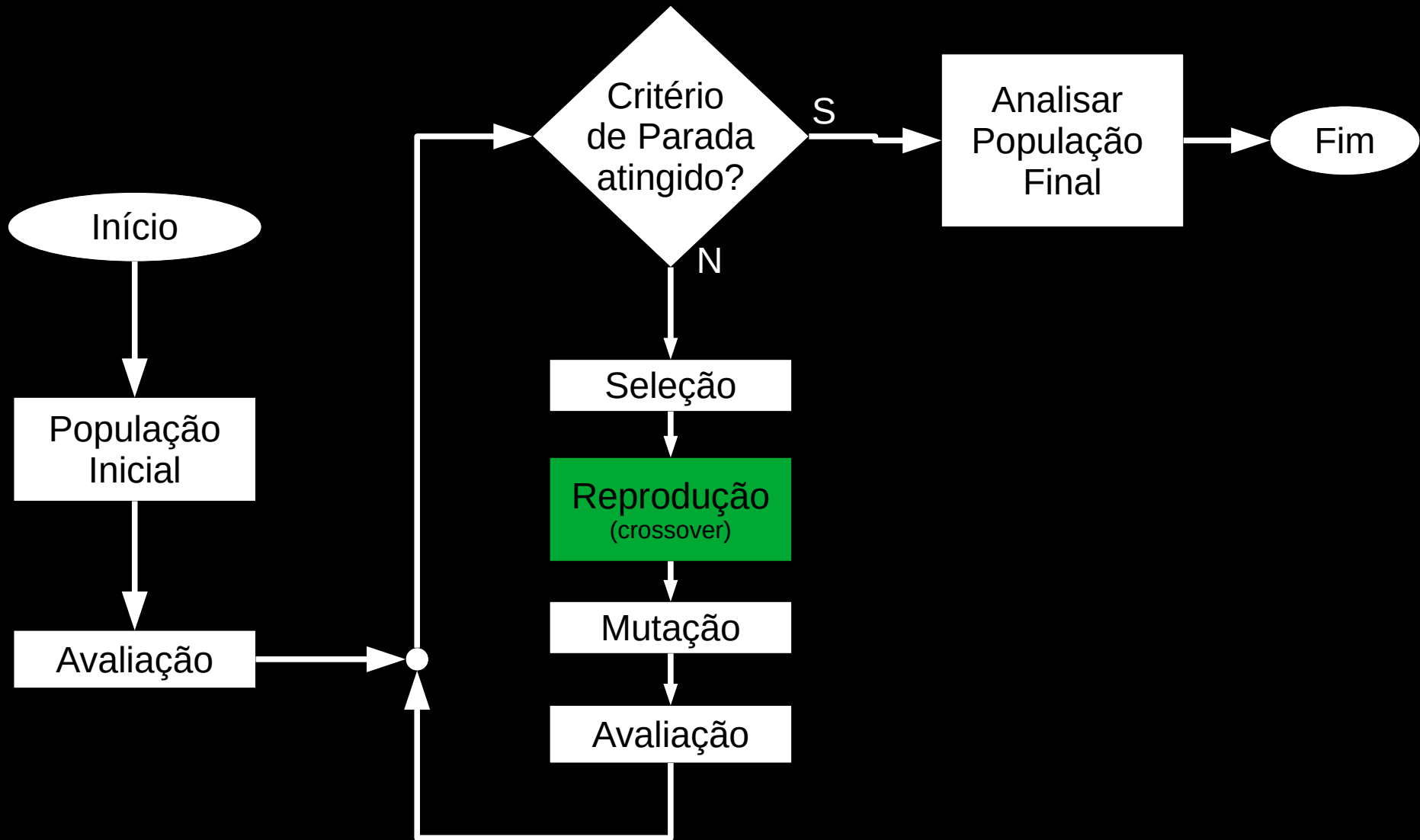
Quantidade de indivíduos no torneio

... escolho dois indivíduos aleatoriamente ...

[4 7 5 0 3 3 3 7]	(0.2631578947368421,)
[0 1 5 1 5 0 1 4]	(0.23809523809523808,)

... e seleciono o melhor.

[4 7 5 0 3 3 3 7]	(0.2631578947368421,)
-------------------	-----------------------



Crossover

De toda a população ...

4	7	5	0	3	3	3	7
1	3	5	2	4	7	6	0
0	4	2	1	6	7	7	6
0	1	5	1	5	0	1	4
3	0	3	5	6	7	7	0

... escolho dois indivíduos aleatoriamente.

1	3	5	2	4	7	6	0
0	4	2	1	6	7	7	6

Hiperparâmetro:

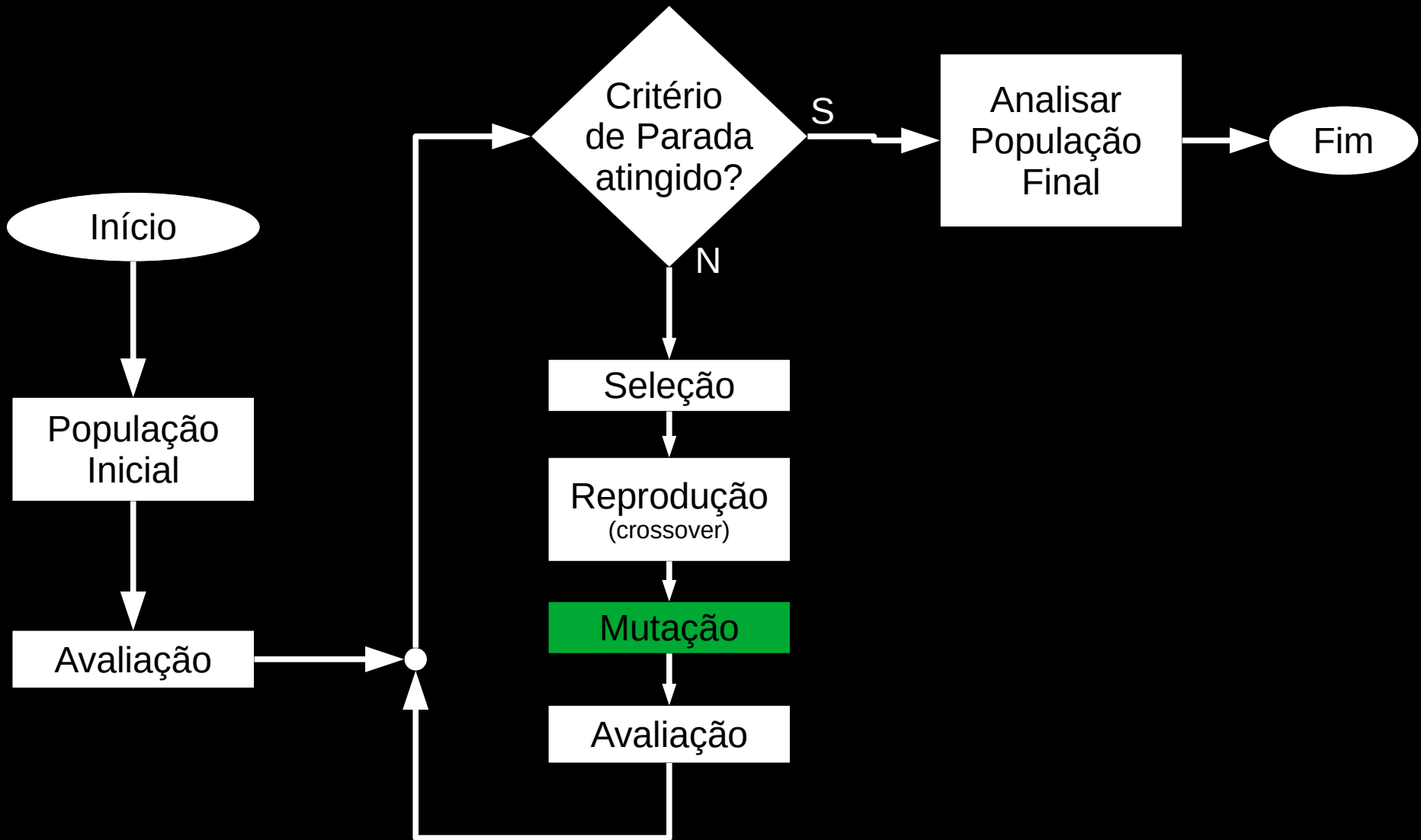
Probabilidade de crossover

Em seguida, escolho aleatoriamente um ponto de corte...

1	3	5	2	4	7	6	0
0	4	2	1	6	7	7	6

E gero dois novos indivíduos combinando os genes depois do ponto de corte.

1	3	5	1	6	7	7	6
0	4	2	2	4	7	6	0



Mutação

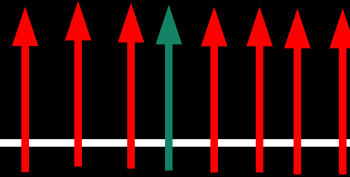
Para cada indivíduo da população ...

[3 0 3 5 6 7 7 0]



... percorro todos os genes, talvez, um seja escolhido ...

[3 0 3 5 6 7 7 0]



Hiperparâmetro:

Probabilidade de mutação

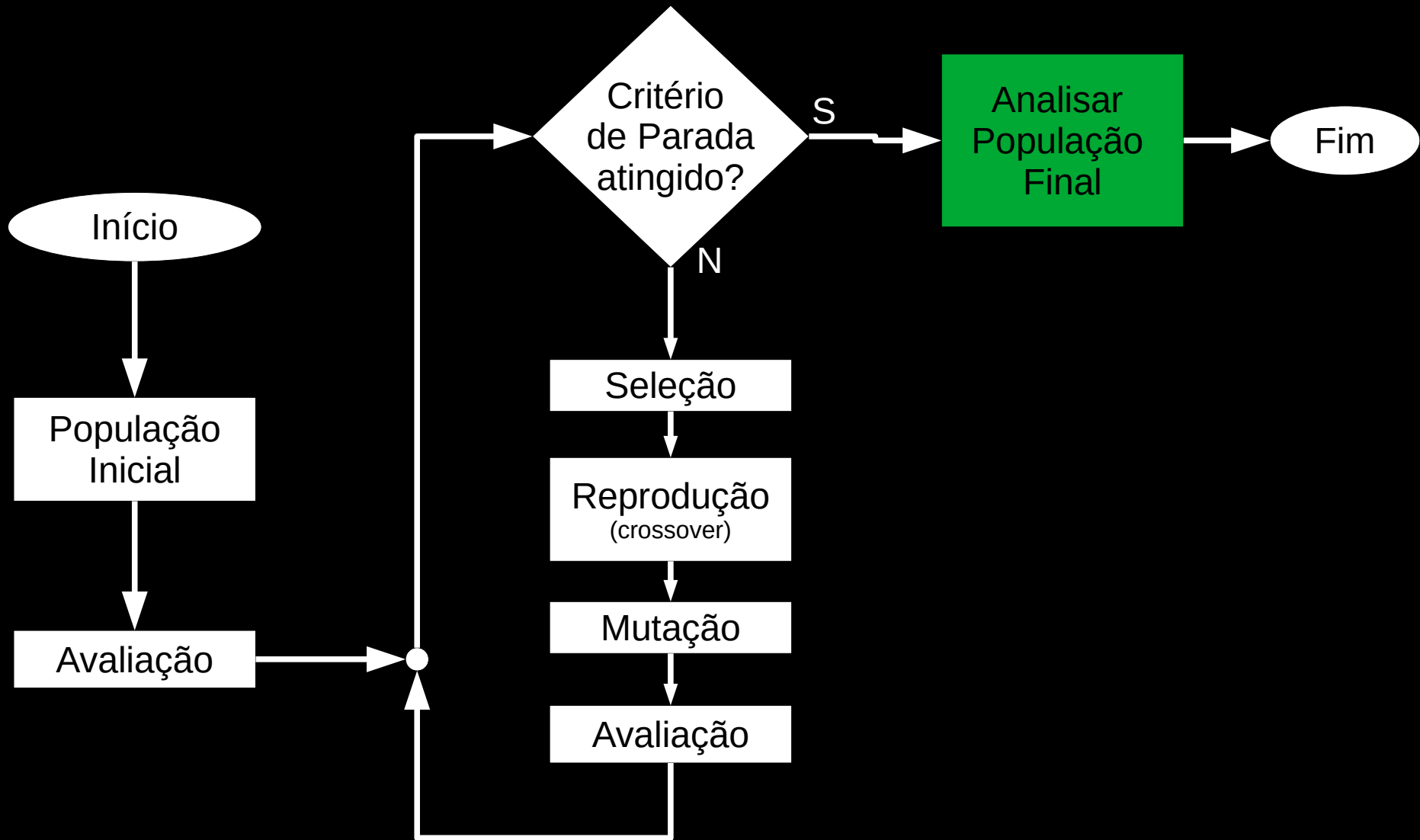
... para sofrer uma pequena perturbação ...

[3 0 3 4 6 7 7 0]



... e gerar um novo indivíduo.

[3 0 3 4 6 7 7 0]



Cases de aplicação de Algoritmos Genéticos



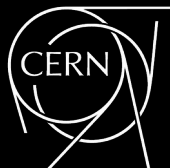
Crédito: Alocação de limite global de crédito PF.



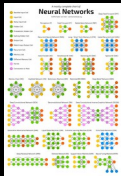
Crédito: otimização de grupos homogêneos.



Workplace: alocação de pessoas e squads nas cadeiras.



Busca dos hiperparâmetros para treinamento em *Machine Learning*.



Busca de topologias/arquiteturas de Redes Neurais.

REFERÊNCIAS

Ricardo Linden, *Algoritmos Genéticos*, 3ª edição, 2012. Editora Ciência Moderna.

Melanie Mitchell, *An Introduction to Genetic Algorithms*, Fifth printing, 1999. MIT Press.

Nasa, missão ST5. https://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/st-5/science/index.html

8 rainhas https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Problema_das_oito_damas

Evolutionary algorithms for hyperparameter optimization in
Machine learning for application in high energy physics <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2011.04434.pdf>

Artificial Neural Networks Design using Evolutionary Algorithms <https://www.dca.fee.unicamp.br/WSC7/papers/paper-46.pdf>

DEAP: Distributed Evolutionary Algorithms in Python <https://github.com/DEAP/deap>



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`https://www.linkedin.com/in/prietoab/`